

# Water Lines



## ***Featured Article:***

### ***Arsenic & Surface Water Treatment for Fernley***

*By Bob Foerster, Executive Director, NvRWA*

Historically, the drinking water supply at Fernley met the arsenic standard. When the standard was changed from fifty, to ten parts per billion, public works knew something would need to be done to meet the schedule for the lower standard. The worst wells had arsenic concentrations around forty to fifty parts per billion and no low-arsenic water sources could be identified in the area. To meet the standard, Fernley built a treatment plant. With the treatment facility now in service, drinking water again meets the arsenic standard daily.

The growing City of Fernley incorporated in 2001, and gained the ability to self-finance through bond sales. The project was conceived during a period of extremely high population growth, and was planned to be satisfy twenty-year drinking water needs. The cost for plant construction and equipment, not including design and commissioning, was \$44.72 million. Water coming from six production wells scattered around the city needed to be rerouted from the existing direct pumping to distribution, to pumping to a centralized treatment facility. A significant part of the project involved piping water to equalization tanks and from there to the treatment plant site. The construction cost to pipe the well water to the treatment plant was \$14.80 million.

The story of a staff going from no treatment to fully treating in a modern facility is one that will be told often as treatment for arsenic mitigation comes to more communities. Fernley's is a success story.



*Van in front of the Admin-Control and Lab building*

Uniquely, the plant is also set up for treatment of surface water from the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District (TCID) Truckee Canal. Receiving piping at the plant is in place to take in this flow at some future time. The treatment is arranged so that the sources can be kept separate through all of the unit processes up to a blending point just before the finished water storage facility / chlorine contactor. This should make operation simpler, treating for arsenic removal in one train and to meet the turbidity standard in another.

The process is conventional, with PVDF (polyvinylidene fluoride) membrane filtration. Ferric chloride is used to adsorb arsenic in the liquid phase. After passing through a pressure reducing station, well water flows through a counter-flow rapid mixer assembly where the hypochlorite and ferric chloride coagulant are introduced. Also at the head of the plant, sodium hypochlorite is added to oxidize the arsenic. From here water flows via a valve bank to the flocculation and sedimentation basins.

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## Updates and Announcements

### EPA Administrator Announces New Approach to water Regs

In a March address to the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson proposed a new strategy for the regulation of drinking water in order to more quickly achieve greater public protection.

The policy proposed to:

- Address contaminants as a group rather than one at a time so that enhancements of drinking water protection can be achieved cost-effectively.
- Foster development of new drinking water technologies to address health risks posed by a broad array of contaminants.
- Use the Authority of multiple statutes to help protect drinking water.
- Partner with states to develop shared access to all public water systems monitoring data.

EPA will be seeking input from drinking water stakeholders on the policy. The policy's aim is to provide greater public health protection in a transparent manner, assist small communities in identifying cost effective and energy efficient technologies, and to build consumer confidence.

The policy can be found at [www.epa.gov/OGWDW/](http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/).

### Change of Mailing Address Requested

Operator Certification Administrators have noted that a number of certificates are being returned to the State, because Operators have not updated their mailing addresses after moving. Operators are asked to promptly notify the State when they have changed addresses. Please contact Nan Paulson at 775-687-9447 or [npaulson@ndep.nv.gov](mailto:npaulson@ndep.nv.gov)

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### 2010 NTC Board Members

Bob Foerster, Chair 775-841-4222  
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[vdadams@unr.nevada.edu](mailto:vdadams@unr.nevada.edu)

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Mark Walker 775-784-1938  
[mwalker@unr.nevada.edu](mailto:mwalker@unr.nevada.edu)

Chet Auckly 408-367-8232  
[cauckly@calwater.com](mailto:cauckly@calwater.com)

Mike Ariztia [mariztia@svgid.com](mailto:mariztia@svgid.com)

# The Spigot Q & A:

## Focus on Pipe Repair



1. Water meters that measure for relatively low-flow rates are called:
  - a) Velocity meters    b) Positive displacement meters    c) Venturi meters    d) Proportional meters
2. Meter yokes, which come in several styles are designed to:
  - a) Maintain correct spacing upon installation    b) Facilitate installation    c) Facilitate replacement    d) All of the above
3. When a positive displacement meter is old and worn it will most likely:
  - a) Not register water flow    b) Register intermittently    c) Over register    d) Under register
4. A customer with a very wide variation in water use (example; some manufacturing or food industries) would best be connected using a:
  - a) Small bypass    b) Compound meter    c) Nutating disc meter    d) Magnetic meter
5. The average percentage range for unaccounted-for water in a fully metered system is:
  - a) 0 to 5%    b) 6 to 10%    c) 11 to 15%    d) 16 to 20%
6. Orifice meters are inexpensive, maintenance free, and create a relatively high head loss.
  - a) True    b) False
7. Turbine meters, multijet meters, and propeller meters are all types of:
  - a) Velocity meters    b) Venturi meters    c) Orifice meters    d) Magnetic meters
8. For accuracy and regular maintenance the American Water Works Association recommends that standard 5/8 in. (17 mm) meters be tested every :
  - a) Five years    b) Ten years    c) Twelve years    d) When the readings become erratic
9. Large flow turbine meters can become clogged or coated with sediment and are easily damaged by small, hard objects.
  - a) True    b) False



## Answers to the Spigot questions

1) b    2) d    3) d    4) b    5) c    6) a    7) a    8) b    9) a

I recommend the "Water Distribution Operator Training Handbook" published by the American Water Works Association for information and study material on meters. CM

**\*The Spigot is prepared by Crystel Montecinos, Environmental Consultant for Tigren, Inc.**  
**You can contact her at 775-240-1396.**

## ***Cont' Arsenic & Surface Water Treatment for Fernley***



*Coagulants and sodium hypochlorite are injected at a counter-flow rapid mixer using higher pressure water from the well field.*

The iron forms floc and the majority of the material settles by gravity enhanced by inclined plate settlers. The settled sludge is collected by a submerged traveling vacuum system. The sludge is sent to a lift station and then pumped to two solids separation tanks. The decant water from sludge separation returns to a solids equalization basin, where it is blended with reverse filtration (filter backwash) water and recycled back to the headworks.

The settled water flows to the micro-filtration building, where it is pumped through self-cleaning 300 micron strainers and on to the 0.1 micron membrane units. Filtered water passes through a rapid mixer assembly where the ferric chloride coagulant is introduced. Also for pH adjustment and final disinfection. The micro-filtration feed pumps provide enough pressure to move the water on to the finished water reservoir. Following chlorine contact sufficient to achieve 4-log virus inactivation in the finished water reservoir, water is delivered to the distribution system via a high-service pump station.



*Stainless steel inclined plate settlers enhance sedimentation (iron staining).*

Supernatant return flow from the solids separation tanks is pumped to the head of the plant. In the separation tank, solids reach around two percent by weight and are removed by tanker and disposed in a landfill. Besides pumping cost, hauling and proper disposal is one of the major costs associated with this arsenic treatment process. Filter presses and other dewatering systems are being considered for future operations.

Like any modern facility, the process is highly automated, with over 25,000 input – output points including sensors and instruments feeding data into the SCADA system via local programmable logic controllers. Operators are able to monitor every part of the plant through computer screens – the graphic user interface. There is a well-equipped process control lab for coagulant dose trial runs and process control water quality monitoring. As you would expect, operators still routinely check the plant to verify conditions, and perform routine maintenance and housekeeping.



*Low lift pumps move settled water through self-cleaning strainers to the membrane filters. (bags, foreground) Citric acid is used in filter cleaning.*

In the future when surface water is introduced, keeping treatment trains separate will facilitate different coagulant and chlorine doses, flocculation

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## ***Cont' Arsenic & Surface Water Treatment for Fernley***

energies, sedimentation detention time, filtration rates and pH control (it will still be an option to blend the well and canal sources at the head of the plant). It is necessary to keep the currently installed membranes wet, so the equipment in both trains is currently in use for well water arsenic treatment; the surface water would be supplemental to meet system demand during the high water use months. The current plant has a design capacity of 20 MGD, and is expandable to 30 MGD by adding more filter racks and feed pumps. The additional membranes, a granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment process and possibly, additional solids handling facilities are planned for when surface water comes into use.



*Banks of Membrane Filter modules*

The infrastructure was designed by CDM, and built by contractor KG Walters, with Pall Advanced Separation Systems membrane filter technology. With a plant coming on line soon, it was time to build an operations and maintenance team to make it all work efficiently and make the investment last as long as possible. Plant Chief Wayne “Van” Vanassche built up that team along with Water Treatment Facility Supervisor Brad Howald. The team has undergone extensive training, started up the plant and initiated a preventive maintenance program. Van made sure

that Fernley took advantage of the technical assistance and training available. The staff developed standard operating procedures, gaining everyone a sense of ownership of the facility and processes. Besides developing the SOPs, the team has implemented a strong safety program. Having key personnel there during construction really helped the group to understand all the systems and flow and control options. During startup, temporary operations services were used to bridge the gap between a ‘distribution only’ system and a system needing certified treatment operators. Now, Van’s team includes one supervisor, three shift operators and one utility worker.

Van had a career in the US Navy, working on jet engines. He finished up in Fallon, and liked the area but moved to Ohio after retirement. That is where he got into the water and wastewater industry, spending about ten years in the industry before returning to the area. He took the new water treatment facility to be an opportunity for further learning and personal achievement. Forming a team with these values, with support from the Public Works Administration, has been key to a successful plant operations and maintenance.

Membrane filters go through an integrity test every twenty-four hours, checking for filtrate leakage. With 820 of the eight-inch filter modules (each containing 6,250 bundled fibers) at the heart of the plant needing monitoring, hot citric acid solution cleaning, and all of the other chemical handling, flow control, pumping, instrumentation and other equipment, the small staff has their hands full. This is still a small plant, and every member of staff does their part to keep up the scheduled maintenance program and cleanliness standards. When it comes to making an operation successful, there is no substitute for a dedicated management and staff with a sense of ownership and community service.



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## Online Safety Resources for Water Systems

*By Steve Palmer, RCAC*

It can be challenging for many rural Nevada water and wastewater systems in Nevada to provide comprehensive safety training for operators. It is often difficult for an operator to schedule time away from the job for classroom safety training, and travel costs can be a strain on the limited financial means of small water systems. One way of stretching limited training budgets and addressing time constraints is to make use of free online safety resources. These resources and training materials can serve to complement and enhance the knowledge that you obtain in live classroom workshops and on the job safety meetings. The following is just a short list of places you can go to get information on how to perform your everyday job duties safely. These resources are also valuable to safety officers and managers to assist in developing safety procedures and programs and training employees.

Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA).

OSHA is the regulatory body that adopts and enforces health and safety standards for most industries in the United States. OSHA also maintains a website that not only contains these standards but also provides good, easy to read (and searchable) information on safety topics. For instance, if you go to [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov), and click on the safety/health topics link, you will come to a search screen that will allow you to type in a topic of interest, or select a topic from a list. For instance, if you select the topic "fall protection" you will be taken to links for fall protection standards, hazards and possible solutions associated with fall protection, and additional available information. Clicking the "hazards and possible solutions" link will allow you to access documents on fall protection from above ground storage tanks, fall protection safety tips, and many more. There is even a free training video that would assist you in calculating fall distances for personal fall arrest systems

Or instead of selecting the "safety/health link", try the "eTools" link. The web site defines eTools as "stand-alone, interactive, Web-based training tools on occupational safety and health topics". These easy to navigate tools can be used by individuals wishing to

learn how to perform a task safely, or be used in a safety meeting for the same reasons. Many of these tools are in a question and answer format.

Another good on line resource for water utilities is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). NIOSH is a division of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and sets occupational exposure limits for hazardous chemicals, and provides services for safety and health investigations in the US. Check out their website at [www.cdc.gov/niosh](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh). Here you will find areas to access information on safety and prevention, emergency preparedness, chemicals, and more. For example, try the "Industries and Occupations" link, and then go to "Trenching and Excavation". Here you will find an excellent [Trench Safety Awareness Web-based training](#), which includes sound, interactive graphic and videos. Or try the "Safety and Prevention" link, and then go to "Respirators", to access any information you would need to determine the proper type of respirator for a specific application, respirator fit testing, etc.

There are also some free training modules available at non- government websites. Go to [www.free-training.com/osha/Soshamenu.htm](http://www.free-training.com/osha/Soshamenu.htm) to access trainings on topics like personal protective equipment. These training modules require you to answer review questions as you go, and will allow you to complete a test and score yourself when you are done.

If you are a safety officer or manager, go to [www.gamesforsafety.com](http://www.gamesforsafety.com) to access free tips for using games effectively in safety trainings.

These are just a few examples of the types of training and educational materials that can be found on line. Take some time to explore these websites. Also try using your favorite search engine to obtain information on safety topics of interest. You may be surprised at the sheer volume of high quality safety information and formal training presentations that are available at the click of a mouse.

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## Nevada Warn (NvWARN)

*By: Mike Ariztia, Sun Valley GID*

Nevada's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (NvWARN) is a formal system of "utilities helping utilities" with mutual aid during emergency situations. The project's infrastructure consists of a secure web-based data bank of available resources and a practical mutual aid agreement designed to reduce bureaucratic red tape in times of emergency. The goal of NvWARN is to provide immediate relief for member utilities during times of emergencies.

The purpose is to get personnel with the necessary tools and equipment that can both assess and assist the impacted water or wastewater system as quickly as possible until such time that a permanent solution to the devastation may be implemented.

In responding to many natural disaster emergencies WARN systems have demonstrated that a network of "utilities helping utilities" is the best method for responding to the immediate water and wastewater damage caused by natural disasters.

### How did NvWARN get started?

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security Presidential Directive identified WARN programs that are forming across the country as critical to the nation's infrastructure. In early 2007, a small group of Nevada water and wastewater utilities, with the support from the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP), joined together to create the NvWARN.

The group developed a secure Web site, adopted a set of administrative procedures, a memorandum of understanding, and suggested ordinances for local board approval for future members. Since that initial meeting, the organization has grown to include more than 15 utilities statewide.

### How is NvWARN funded?

NvWARN was funded in part by a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and administered by the NDEP. There are no membership fees.

### How does NvWARN work during an emergency?

The system is designed to assist NvWARN members respond to a local emergency when they do not have the necessary resources. Member utilities are able to determine the availability of the needed resources through the NvWARN Web site. Once the availability of resources is determined the requesting utility will then contact the member agency for the resources needed either by e-mail or by telephone. This innovative process allows member utilities to match the available resources to the requests for assistance.

Another emerging use of the NvWARN is support for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). This organization, formed in 1996, allows individual states to request aid and assistance from other states. Most recently this system was used when Hurricanes Gustav and Ike passed through the southeast. Various coastal states activated their state agencies to include the WARN groups.

Member agencies are encourage to have available an updated comprehensive list of equipment and personnel when needed.

### NvWARN Benefits

The goal of NvWARN is to provide services to member utilities and encourage more participation from utilities across the state.

The advantages to belonging to the organization are many:

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## Regulatory: Small System Perspective for the U. S. EPA

*By Jennifer Carr, Chief, NDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) Administrator, Ms. Lisa Jackson, has set a high priority on small water systems and disadvantaged communities. According to Ms. Cynthia Dougherty, Director, US EPA Office of Groundwater and Drinking Water, 96% of health-based violations are occurring nationally at systems with less than 10,000 people served. *(Statistic cited March 17, 2010)*

In Nevada, 98% of water systems serve less than 10,000 people and 94% serve less than 3,300 people. Small systems are a growing focus of the U.S. EPA. The following items describe a few federal support initiatives and enforcement approaches that are in progress or will be coming in the future.

### **Small System Approach:**

The U.S. EPA is working on their Small System Approach, which will include topics such as strengthening of the Capacity Development Program, working on financial assistance issues and promoting re-structuring of non-sustainable small systems. A 2010 U.S. EPA effort to form a Capacity Development Re-energizing Workgroup is designed to review the successes and challenges of the existing Capacity Development Program for obtaining and maintaining public water system technical, managerial and financial capacity. All three aspects of capacity are necessary for a successfully functioning water system and are expected to be a focus in the coming years.

### **Schools Initiative:**

In December 2009, the U.S. EPA launched their Schools Initiative in connection with the release of their new Enforcement Response Policy and Enforcement Targeting Tool. This Policy and Initiative target compliance at public water systems that primarily serve a "sensitive sub-population" of a school, day care, or similar facility. Nevada has 21 schools or youth camps

serving over 5,300 of our State's kids.

Part of the initiative is to return these water systems to compliance within 6 months of accruing violations of any type. All violations, such as Maximum Contaminant Level violations or Monitoring and Reporting violations are being assigned numerical points using the Enforcement Targeting Tool. The more "points" a system has, the higher the scrutiny and urgency to return that system to compliance will be.

### **Operator Certification Workforce Initiative:**

It has been estimated that 80% of water system operator knowledge is based on experience and water systems are at risk of losing such knowledge when long-term employees retire. This is a disturbing realization when as much as 37% of the industry is expected to retire in the near-term. If you find yourself in need of information and resources, check out [www.smallwatersupply.org](http://www.smallwatersupply.org). This website is intended to "make using the internet as easy as possible for a water operator who has limited time – and possibly experience – to search for answers to their everyday problems." It is a free database of documents, training events, and important deadlines; backed up with phone or e-mail support.

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) worked with its membership to identify the occupation specific competencies required for workers in the Water Sector. In collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water and the Water Environment Federation (WEF), the results of those efforts were formatted into a competency model. The resulting model for the Water Sector, which depicts the core competencies required for field staff and operators, will be a resource for workforce developers and educators. ([www.careeronestop.org](http://www.careeronestop.org))

*Cont' on page 9*

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## Cont' Nevada Warn (NvWARN)

- Increased planning and coordination
- Enhanced access to specialized resources
- Information exchange
- Expedited arrival of aid and personnel in an emergency
- Reduced administrative conflicts
- Resource inventory and availability status
- Identification of AWWA professional crew listings

### What does it take to become a member?

To become a NvWARN member, visit the NvWARN Web site and complete the Membership Interest Form. Ultimately, the local

governing board for each agency must adopt the Mutual Aid Agreement and the NvWARN bylaws. General information about the program is available at [www.NvWARN.org](http://www.NvWARN.org), or contact one of the individuals below.

### For Additional Information Contact:

Kirk Medina at: 702.633.2030 or

[MedinaK@cityofnorthlasvegas.com](mailto:MedinaK@cityofnorthlasvegas.com)

Mike Ariztia at 775.673.2253

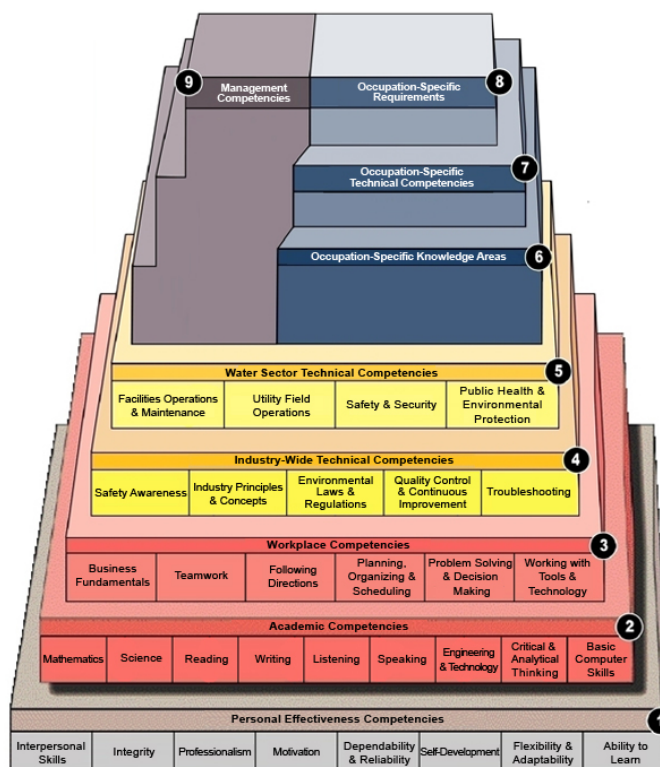
[mariztia@svgid.com](mailto:mariztia@svgid.com)

<http://www.nvwarn.org/html/>

## Cont' Regulatory: Small System Perspective for the U. S. EPA

Figure 1 depicts the graphic of the Water Sector Competency Model. If your community is working to grow a new generation of water operators, this may be a resource you would like to share with your local community college or high school guidance counselors in order to help target young people with the personality and skills needed to be successful in the profession. The full document, including a full size graphic and personnel competency descriptions at the various levels on the pyramid, can be found on the Nevada Certified Drinking Water Operator's Forum website at:

<http://ndep.nv.gov/dwo/main/resource.html>.



**Next 2 Drinking Water Operator Certification Exams are: June 16, 2010 & Sept. 22, 2010**

**The deadlines for the applications are: May 3, 2010 & August 9, 2010**

**For more information on the exams and testing sites please visit:**

[http://ndep.nv.gov/bsdwt/test\\_dates.htm](http://ndep.nv.gov/bsdwt/test_dates.htm)

## Wastewater Operators Certified



The following wastewater professionals passed their Wastewater Treatment, Laboratory, Collection, Industrial Waste Inspector, and Nevada Plant Maintenance exams in March and April 2010.

### WASTEWATER TREATMENT GRADES

Grade 1: Nicholas Brothers, Shawn Dixon, Brendan Fitzgerald, Dorian Geary, John Gordon, Travis Hartman, Jake Jacobson, Donald Junger, Melvyn Maranon, Derrick Mitchell, Grant Perkins, Richard Schlemmer, Larry Tiffany, Paul Triggiani, Daniel Ybarra

Grade 2: Timothy Anders, Vincent Salomone

Grade 3: Jeffrey Cearfoss, Elise Hoover, Chris Kuhlemeier

Grade 4: Eric Gibbs

### NEVADA COLLECTION

Grade 2: Raymond Allen

### WASTEWATER LABORATORY ANALYST

Grade 1: Villaneta Slansky

Grade 4: Thomas Farrell

### NEVADA PLANT MAINTENANCE

Grade 1: Lynn Max, Phuoc Tran

Grade 2: Shawn Dixon

**Next 2 Wastewater Certification Exams are:  
Sept 9, 2010 & Dec 9, 2010**

**The deadlines for the applications are:  
Aug 9, 2010 & Nov 9, 2010**

**For more information on the exams and testing sites please visit: [www.nvwea.org](http://www.nvwea.org)**

## Water Operators Certified



The following water professionals passed their Water Treatment and Distribution exams in March 2010.

### WATER DISTRIBUTION GRADES

Grade 1: Peter Baratti, George Dean, Matthew Elmer, Larry Evans, Robert Faust, George Gaynor, William Holms, Jim Kelley, Jason Ormiston, Jonathan Patriarca, Bryan Plum, Lester Porter, Galen Sammaripa, Frank Scheib, James Shields, Roger Sutton, Michael Boney, Brad Chase, Chris Glassburn, Andrew Hickman, Art Howell, Michael Miller, John Summers, Dennis Pruitt, Ruth Watson, John Karounos, Mary Louis

Grade 2: Duane Johnson, Drew Morris, Ronald Winward, John Philip De Jesus, Steven Hubele

Grade 3: John Fassman, Holly Flores, James Souba, Jeffery Voeltz, John Day, Jerry Hamilton, James Pezonella

### WATER TREATMENTS GRADES

Grade 1: Keith Alosi, Michael Christopher, John Gordon, Michael Nevin, Gregory Schmett, David Selby, George Tinkorang, Scott Campbell, Andrew Hickman, Paul Howard, Michael Johnson, Nate Johnson, Robert Ragar Jr., John Summers, Shannon Daines, Lawrence Haupt

Grade 2: Thomas Carrigan Jr., Evan Fonger, Brooke Long, Jeffrey Todd, Frederick Willis, Michael Anderson, Arron Collier, Dean Day, Richard Ray, Steven Gibbs, Scott Schunter

Grade 3: Kelly Hale, Jeff Cady

## TRAINING CALENDAR FOR 2010

**July 22, 2010 - Introduction to GPS/GIS - Elko**

🔹 Contact: Bob Foerster at 775-841-4222

**July 23, 2010 - Ductile Iron Pipe**

🔹 Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

**Aug 20, 2010 - Fire Hydrants**

🔹 Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

**Aug 26, 2010 - Introduction to GPS/GIS - Eureka**

🔹 Contact: Bob Foerster at 775-841-4222

**Sept 17, 2010 - Backflow & Cross Connection Prevention Devices**

🔹 Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

**Oct 15, 2010 - Math for Water Operators**

🔹 Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

**Nov 5, 2010 - Water Quality Analysis**

🔹 Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

**Dec 3, 2010 - Regulation Updates**

🔹 Contact: Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

**Ongoing On Site - Various training topics - RCAC**

🔹 Contact: Stevan Palmer at 775-750-1884

**Ongoing On Site - Various Management, Board, Wastewater and Water Topics, at your request - NvRWA**

🔹 Contact: Bob Foerster at 775-841-4222

🔹 **Upon Request: Instructor-Lead CSUSac Courses: Distribution or Treatment, 6 - 8 weekly trainings. Contact NvRWA for details and to schedule. Gain the approved post-secondary training while preparing for your exams - NvRWA**

Contact: Bob Foerster at 775-841-4222 SEND US YOUR e-mail address to get on the e-announcement list.

### Useful Training Contacts

**University of Nevada, Reno**

**CABNR & Cooperative Extension**

UNR videoconference classes for water system operators and managers are available in most communities. To request a workshop in your area, call Crystel Montecinos at 775-240-1396 or email at: xtelle@aol.com

**Community College of Southern Nevada Wastewater \* Water Technology Program [www.cleanwaterteam.com](http://www.cleanwaterteam.com)**

LeAnna Risso at 702-668-8487;

LRisso@cleanwaterteam.com

**WWET Training in Clark County**

Training for water treatment plant and distribution system operators, wastewater treatment plant and collection system operators, and other professionals working within these fields. Contact Jeff Butler 702-258-3296. For the current training calendar see [www.wwet.org](http://www.wwet.org).

**State of Nevada Water Certification Exams**

All exams will be proctored on the date listed. Applications and fees are due to the State Bureau of Safe Drinking Water 45 days before exam dates. A proctor will contact examinees to schedule testing. Contact Ron Penrose at 775-834-8017 for information about the 2010 exam dates. **The Bureau of Safe Drinking Water has a New Operator Certification Program Contact:**

Duncan Wright 775-687-9527 or

[dawright@ndep.nv.gov](mailto:dawright@ndep.nv.gov)

\*Water exams are scheduled in the first three calendar quarters of each year at locations throughout the state. For additional information on

Drinking water call: 775-687-9527 or go to

[http://ndep.nv.gov/bsdwc/cert\\_home.htm](http://ndep.nv.gov/bsdwc/cert_home.htm)

Wastewater call: 775-465-2045 or go to

[www.nvwea.org](http://www.nvwea.org)

**Nevada Rural Water Association**

Please send requests for training to [www.nvrwa.org](http://www.nvrwa.org) or contact staff directly at 775-841-4222.

🔹 This symbol designates Nevada Division of Environmental Protection pre-approved training for certified renewal contact hours.

3189

STATE OF NEVADA  
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
OFFICE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE  
901 SOUTH STEWART STREET SUITE 4001  
CARSON CITY NV 89701  
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

## **Water Lines**

### **Summer 2010**

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## ***Nevada Drinking Water and Wastewater Training Coalition***

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American Water Works Association  
California / Nevada Section  
[www.ca-nv-awwa.org](http://www.ca-nv-awwa.org) or 909-291-2100

Nevada Water Environment Assoc.  
[www.nvwea.org](http://www.nvwea.org) or 775-465-2045  
Starlin Jones 775-861-4104  
Eric Leveque 702-792-3711

USDA Rural Development  
[www.usda.gov/rus/water/index.htm](http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/index.htm)  
Cheryl Couch 775-887-1222 ext. 22  
Kay Vernatter 775-887-1222 ext. 28

UNR Dept. of Civil Engineering  
Dean Adams 775-784-1474

Rural Community Assistance Corporation  
[www.rcac.org](http://www.rcac.org) or 775-323-8882  
Stevan Palmer and Preston Kinne

Tigren, Inc.  
Crystel Montecinos 775-240-1396

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,  
Region 9  
[www.epa.gov/region9](http://www.epa.gov/region9)  
Jason Gambatese, 415-972-3571

Bureau of Safe Drinking Water  
<http://ndep.nv.gov/bsdwi/index.htm>  
Duncan Wright, CEU approval 775-687-9527  
Jim Balderson, SWAP 775-687-9517  
Patty Lechler 775-687-9529  
Bert Bellows, arsenic 775-687-9525

Nevada Rural Water Association  
[www.nvrwa.org](http://www.nvrwa.org) or 775-841-4222  
Bob Foerster, Executive Director  
John Allred  
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Curtis Duff  
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Tahnee Praiswater  
Jim Renfree  
Paul Strasdin  
Dan Tarnowski  
Teresa Taylor  
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Indian Health Services  
Dominic Wolf 775-784-5327

UNR Colleges of Natural Resources and  
Environmental Science, and Cooperative  
Extension  
[www.unce.unr.edu/swp](http://www.unce.unr.edu/swp)  
Mark Walker, 775-784-1938

NDEP Board For Financing Water Projects  
<http://ndep.nv.gov/bffwp/index.htm>

NDEP  
<http://ndep.nv.gov/index.htm>  
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Capital Improvements Grants Program  
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775-687-9422

Water/Wastewater Education and Training  
Consortium of Southern Nevada—WWET  
[www.wwet.org](http://www.wwet.org)  
Jeff Butler, 702-258-3296

Public Utilities Commission  
[www.puc.state.nv.us](http://www.puc.state.nv.us)  
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